

HOW TO GET RICH.

Every Great Fortune Made by Some Short Road to Wealth.

The desire to see something of the famous mining region of the Rocky Mountains led me, several years ago, to pass a portion of my summer vacation in the vicinity of the world renowned Comstock Mines. While idling about an obscure corner of the town, information through the pores of my skin, a similarity of tastes brought me into daily contact with one of the Flood, Mackay, & O'Brien syndicate of Bonanza Kings, and the instant but forcible philosophy of his great accumulation of wealth made a lasting impression upon my mind.

Sitting one evening in his room and enjoying at once his quinine and his beer, I remarked, "Captain, one of the old proverbs recites that 'there is no short road to wealth,' but you have found one. You are still a young man, comparatively, and are quoted as a multi-millionaire." "Yes," he said, "and of all the untrue sayings some of the proverbs, popularly supposed to embody the wisdom of the ages, are the most false and misleading. Look, for a moment, at the list of the wealthy men whose fortunes amount to \$50,000 and upward, and point out to me, if you can, one single individual who has not acquired his money by some short road to wealth."

"A few days of man are few, and time is not given in this age of the world for men to accumulate much wealth except by means of special openings, and by taking advantage of the high cuts of the market," I said, "but where one man succeeds in reaching his goal by a cross country road, do not the many fail?" "No," said he, "didn't you start out yesterday on the trail of the mountain?" "Yes," I said, "Well," he replied, "you could have taken the trail over the hills, saved probably two hours' walking, and reached the camp by the more direct and certain way, only you did not know of the trail. It is just so in business, the man that wants to travel with an ox team and ride in the wagon, must go by the broad road, while the fellow who goes on the trail will get there first, and if there is only one supper to be had at the station the cross country traveler is the one who will eat it. Take my own experience, which is simply an illustration of the way every fortune has been made. I was keeping a little store here and barely making tongue and buckle meet, when I had an opportunity to get hold of a block of stock in the infant Comstock Mines, and I changed it over for three days and decided to take it in, and that move led naturally to all that I have done since, and proved the foundation of my fortune. I bought more stock, as money, bought stock in the good mines, and before I knew it I was well fixed."

"But," I said, "prices here are so high that there is little chance for a man of small means." "That's true," he replied, "but there are plenty of good properties about here, and their success is only a question of means and good management. Then, too, if you want to do something in mines, I will tell you of a field where you can do better than here, and one that in my opinion is the best on the American continent. I should have gone myself to it if I had not been so heavily interested here that I could not get away. I refer to the first mine in the North Georgia. The mine is the first, as I said before, I think the best mining region in this country." "Why," I said, "is not more heard about it?" "Because," he replied, "planning was the great absorbing industry of the South before the war. That region during the war was the battle ground, and miners were forced into the West, where, in the meantime, the centre of the industry has become, and the cost of mining in the South is on the basis of \$100,000,000 that in the West would be worth a million, and to make them successful you only need money to operate and efficient management. There you can work out doors every day in the year; fuel and water are abundant, and the ores generally in larger bodies, equally as rich or richer than here, and the cost of mining is less, the softer walls about the veins and lower wages, is less than one-quarter of the cost for the same work here."

Naturally I was interested to look up the history of the Comstock, and I found that stock quoted at \$5.00 per share in the early days of operations, sold soon after as high as \$128 per share, and that upwards of \$300,000,000 were paid out in dividends to shareholders.

To a knowledge of these facts, and a subsequent thorough acquaintance with the Georgia gold region, which my friend, the Captain, has not overestimated, may be directly attributed the formation of the Atlanta Gold Mining Company.

The company has carefully selected its property, has placed in management of the same men of experience, tried in the business, and now places before you the opportunity to secure some of its shares at fifty per cent. of their par value, or \$5.00 per share. The money you pay for these shares will be used in erecting new plants and suitable reduction mills, and the officers of the company feel sure that at the same time that you are furnishing the funds to put the property upon a paying basis, you will be planting your own feet upon one of these "short roads to wealth" which have enabled every rich man in this country to reach his present position.

The stock is fully paid up and \$100,000,000 of the total amount of stock is \$100,000,000, and \$20,000 of this amount is devoted to the uses of the treasury of the company.

The company has reserved the right to advance the price of its shares without formal notice, and the demand for stock is such that an advance is now in contemplation, but is not yet ordered.

The Southern Banking and Trust Co., of Atlanta, Ga., one of the strongest financial institutions in the South, acts as transfer agents for the company, and to all orders for stock should be addressed, accompanied either with New York exchange or post-office money order for the number of shares ordered at \$5 each.

There are now 143,000 nautical miles of cable under the different oceans, which require thirty-seven specially equipped telegraphic ships to keep them in order.

Denmark has a system of benevolence by which the honest poor of sixty years of age are insured against want. It is on the presumption that they have always paid taxes.

Indigestion Cured

"I have for years been troubled with distress in my stomach and indigestion. When I took Hood's Sarsaparilla the effect was surprising. It gave me great relief, and I now eat without that terrible distress."

Wm. Wade, dress, I also rest well at night and am in good general health, for all of which I thank Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Wm. Wade, 1000 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice and sick headache. Try them.

SYN-C-37

CURES RISING

BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest offered child-bearing woman. I have been a midwife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" has been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best known and the best price for that alone."

Mrs. M. B. BAKER, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering."

Mrs. M. B. BAKER, Montgomery, Ala.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise."

Mrs. J. F. MOORE, Colma, Cal.

Sent by express, charge prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

BRADFORD REGULATOR CO.,
Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

THE REALM OF FASHION

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW THEY MAKE IT.

Long Waists Going Out—The Empire Gown to Be the Fashionable Attire for Autumn.

A PRETTY EVENING GOWN.

collar and lower sleeve are of the ecru embroidered. The puffed sleeves are of the blue. The blouse buttons on the left side, its folds being held in place by the belt.

The evening gown shown in this picture is a pretty end of the season creation. It is a fold-out of soft ivory, over which are scattered flowers as blue as corn flowers. The lace yoke is set around with a deep lace flounce, and the belt is fashioned from a bias of amber-colored velvet. The sleeves have brackets of the velvet and lace cuffs. The bottom of the skirt is garnished with three narrow pleatings of the material laid on as indicated. Fan and shoes match.

A PRETTY FALL COSTUME.

With the very first cool breath of autumn air our thoughts will very naturally turn to the subject of headgear, for nothing goes so quickly out of fashion as a hat. Hence it may be advisable to have a word to say right here of the coming style in hats. During October it is quite likely that the curl felts will be very modest, especially in soft shades of light brown and tan. The shapes will run to toques and English country hats. There will be nothing very new about these first comers, for they will be essentially round hats, qualified to bridge over the supplemental season with nothing original or fantastic about them. In addition to these cloth felts, we shall have the late summer hat in black and pearl gray straw, trimmed with velvet bands or loops, and set off with ostrich tips.

The picture shows a pretty fall costume. The overskirt is of embroidered ecru batiste, and the under of mauve silk. The former has two insertions and a border of Irish guipure. At the waist there is a ribbon belt in the over dress. The corsage at the top has a crossed tie of plain batiste. The epaulettes are of embroidered batiste, the bell sleeves plain, and the cuffs in guipure. The illustration depicts a lovely gown for early fall of silver gray bengaline with embroidered muslin plastron, fringed with an edging of jet to hide the line of union with the bengaline. The sleeves are finished with ribbon at the elbow, and the lower sleeves are of the muslin. Ribbon belt and skirt are finished with a narrow ruffle of the material.

Visitors to the summer resorts this season must have been struck with the beauty of the costumes worn by maidens of 12 and 14. The illustration depicts such a child's dress. It is composed of dark blue and ecru linen. At the bottom of the skirt there is a deep band of blue material. The yoke, which,



A PRETTY EVENING GOWN.

collar and lower sleeve are of the ecru embroidered. The puffed sleeves are of the blue. The blouse buttons on the left side, its folds being held in place by the belt.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

A SIMPLE DESSERT.

Take soda biscuit and slightly butter them, put them in the oven and brown very lightly. Spread with raspberry or strawberry jam and, just before serving, cover the jam with beaten cream. Spread the crackers within an inch of the edge only. By beaten cream is meant cream beaten thick with the egg beater, and not frothy as with a whip.—New York World.

CANNED PEA SOUP.

Open a can of peas, drain, and lay them in cold salt water for half an hour. Boil them soft in three pints of hot salt water, with a slice of onion and a stalk of celery. A sprig of mint improves the flavor. When soft, rub them with the water in which they were cooked through a colander; put over the fire and bring to boil. Add two heaping tablespoons of butter rolled in three heaping tablespoons of flour; one-half cupful of hot milk; a small tablespoonful of sugar; salt and pepper to taste. Simmer and stir for five minutes, and turn into a tureen in which is some fried bread dice.—American Farmer.

FRIED TOMATOES.

Wash and cut in half six nice, ripe tomatoes. Place them in a baking pan skin down. Cut a quarter of a pound of butter into small pieces, place over the tomatoes, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and put in the oven ten minutes. Then place over the fire and fry slowly. The tomatoes should become tender without turning. When done lift carefully and place in a heated dish. Draw the baking pan over a quick fire, stir until the butter is brown, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, mix until smooth, stir until it boils, season with salt and pepper, and pour over the tomatoes. Tomatoes cooked in this way will take the place of meat.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

SNOW EGGS.

Put one pint of milk in the double boiler with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one small teaspoonful of vanilla; break four eggs separately; whip the whites until stiff and dry; then stir in lightly four tablespoonfuls of powdered, sifted sugar. With a teaspoon take up the whipped whites—about the size of an egg—and drop them into the boiling milk. Put in as many as can be handled conveniently. When they are firm on one side turn them carefully and cook until firm on the other. When all are done, mix the well beaten yolks of the eggs with the milk, and cook (stirring all the time) until the custard coats the spoon. Strain into a bowl to cool. When cold pile the snow eggs in a high glass dish, pour the custard over and around them and serve. In making soft custard do not allow it to boil, as that would cause it to curdle. If it should curdle pour in a little cold milk, stirring rapidly and strain quickly.—New York World.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Cold tea is excellent for cleaning, grained wood.

Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub tinware briskly, after which wipe dry.

Kerosene applied with a rag when you are about to put your stoves away will prevent them from rusting.

To polish kitchen knives nicely, mix a little carbonate of soda with the brick dust and rub them thoroughly.

Custor oil has not failed in any case to remove warts to which it was applied once a day for two to six weeks.

To keep flies away from gilt frames boil four or five onions in a pint of water and put it on with a soft brush.

By rubbing with a flannel dipped in whitening the brown discolorations may be taken off cups which have been used in baking.

Silks and lobbies may be cleaned and made to look new by sponging them with equal parts of strong tea and vinegar. Lion with a not too hot iron.

A great convenience when cleaning house is a stick with a notch in the end that will lift the picture cords off from the hooks without so much stepping up and down.

Papered walls are cleaned by being wiped down with a flannel cloth tied over a broom or brush. Then cut off a thick piece of stale bread and rub down with this. Begin at the top and go straight down.

To clean marble, mix two parts of powdered whiting with one of powdered bluing and half a pound of soft soap, and allow it to come to a boil; while still hot apply with a soft cloth to the stained marble and allow it to remain there until quite dry, then wash off with hot water and soap in which a little salt of lemon has been dissolved. Dry well with a piece of soft flannel, and your marble will be clean and white as when new.

In Southwestern British Columbia there are fully 1000 wild horses.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

ITS ORIGIN, METHODS OF PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.

How Cholera Germs May Be Extirpated—Importance of the Diet and of Cleanliness in and About the House.

FROM a pamphlet upon Asiatic cholera, issued for free circulation by Dr. L. H. Harris, of Pittsburgh, Penn., we make the following extracts concerning the disease, its prevention and proper methods of treatment:

In "Wood's Practice of Medicine, 1855," we read that although long known in India, the cholera first began to attract the attention of the medical profession generally in the year 1817, when it broke out as an epidemic with great violence in Bengal and then commenced the fearful march which did not cease until it had encircled the globe.

When Dr. Wood wrote, in 1854, there seemed to be a great uncertainty in the minds of the medical profession and much diversity of opinion as to the nature of the specific cause of the disease.

Even at that early date the "germ theory," though not understood as now, was vaguely hinted at by more than one. On this question Dr. Wood writes, "some have been disposed to refer the results to invisible animalcules," and while admitting that many circumstances tend to show that such a theory is within the bounds of a reasonable probability, adds, "still it must be confessed that the opinion is without proof; as these animalcules have never been detected."

It has been reserved for medical scientists of our own day and within the past ten or twelve years to develop and prove the so-called germ theory, and it is now generally accepted by all that the diseases referred to by Dr. Wood, catarrh and influenza, are also diseases propagated entirely by distinctive germs, which have been isolated and very minutely described. Professor Koch, the eminent bacteriologist of Berlin, by his personal experience and experiments in India, in Egypt and elsewhere during the epidemic of 1883 and 1884, has established beyond serious question the fact that cholera in its malignant form is also a bacterial or germ disease, having isolated and identified the "comma bacillus" as the peculiar germ always existing in every case of genuine cholera and never found under other circumstances.

These cholera germs may exist to a limited extent in the air during periods when the disease is epidemic, but more generally find their way into the system by the drinking of impure water, and one of the best precautionary methods is to use no water for drinking except that which has been boiled. Spring water and that from shallow wells should be especially avoided.

The development of the germ theory of this disease enables the medical profession to control it to a greater extent than formerly, and suggests many means of prevention entirely unknown during former epidemics. This cholera germ is readily propagated and rapidly multiplied in the alimentary canal, and its first existence is shown by a diarrhea, which should be checked at once, and if possible by remedies which at the same time destroy the germs of the disease; the delay of a single hour in such cases is hazardous, since it is only in the earlier stages of the disease that it is likely to yield to medical treatment, and hence the great necessity for having some reliable remedy always at hand for such emergency until the services of a physician can be secured. Hence also the propriety of using preventive medicines, as well as a strict attention to the diet and ordinary sanitary regulations during a period when cholera and other infectious diseases are prevalent.

The germ theory having been admitted, it follows that the best preventative remedy will be one which by experience has proved most effective in destroying those germs and one which may be used with the utmost safety. No other preventative remedies should be placed in the hands of the general public.

The popular belief that brandy and other alcoholic stimulants are a safeguard against the dreaded disease should be discontinued, since it is a well-known fact that those who are accustomed to the use of such stimulants are among the first to succumb to the disease. Brandy or whisky or gin may in some cases be used to give temporary relief in the earlier stages of the disease when other remedies are not available, but should in no case be taken as a preventive. While it is admitted that the best medication is preventive, yet there is room for choice in this matter and alcoholic beverages should be avoided as far as possible during the heated term and more especially during a cholera epidemic. It should also be borne in mind that it is of the UTMOST IMPORTANCE THAT A PHYSICIAN SHOULD BE CALLED AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT. Household remedies, while convenient and indeed important to use immediately on the appearance of the first symptoms, should be considered simply as a temporary expedient until professional skill can be secured.

All garbage should be burned, no filth or decaying vegetable or animal matter should be permitted to remain unburned, disinfectants should be freely applied whenever needed, but most of all should closets, drains, outhouses and cellars be carefully looked after. The eucalis even in the better class of dwellings are fruitful sources of disease, they are frequently damp and poorly ventilated, and domestic animals are too apt to throw a decaying vegetable into some out of the way corner. Every cellar should be thoroughly cleaned and white-washed and if not freely ventilated immediate steps should be taken for the fullest circulation of pure air through every part; quick-lime, copperas, chloride of lime or some preparation of carbolic acid or thymol should be sprinkled freely on the floor along each wall and in every crevice and corner and the utmost cleanliness insisted upon. The importance of the sanitary condition of the cellar cannot be overestimated.

The stable and carriage house is another fruitful source of disease and should receive more than ordinary attention.

The grades around the house should also be looked after that there be no pools of stagnant water and if there are shallow wells on the premises they should be closed and hermetically sealed.

In localities the disease does not prevail to the same extent as on the lower

levels. Impure water, lowness of sites and the emanations arising from the decomposition of animal refuse, are stated as the local causes which favor the propagation and development of the disease.

Personal cleanliness is of such obvious importance that it would seem scarcely worth calling attention to but for the fact that many very respectable people are so particular about the condition of the stomach and liver, kidneys and other organs that they almost entirely ignore the important functions performed by the skin. With a healthy skin well cared for, one would have less occasion to consider internal organs. It is not so much the matter of bathing as it is a necessity for exposing the entire surface of the body to the atmosphere. The entire body should be sponged off with water twice a day. A bath room is not a necessity, a basin of water, a sponge and a towel are all that is really required, but the entire body should be exposed to the air during this ablution night and morning.

The diet should be carefully guarded though not necessarily restricted to any great extent. It should be such as to maintain the digestive organs and the general system in the best possible condition without stimulation or depression and should consist of both animal and vegetable food. Urapie fruits, as well as those which are overripe, should be avoided. Vegetables which are not fresh and those difficult of digestion may properly be dispensed with and meats which have been kept for any length of time should not be used.

Attention to the diet is of the most importance if there is a general tendency to looseness of the bowels. In such cases essences of beef, beef tea, chicken soup with rice, broiled chicken, broiled beef steak, mutton or lamb chops broiled, boiled rice, tea and toast and similar articles of food should be given the preference. Gum Arabic water with loaf sugar may be used freely as a drink. Salt meats, fish whether fresh or salted, oysters, clams, vegetables, fruits and all greasy food should be avoided, and the patient should be kept as quiet as possible, perfect rest being desirable.

Excessive labor both of brain and body, worry, anxieties, sudden changes of temperature and everything which tends to debilitate, enervate or depress the system should be avoided.

The necessity for pure drinking water has already been dwelt upon but this is a matter of such vital importance that it may well be referred to again. A small quantity of citric acid or lemon juice if added to the water will be found both agreeable and beneficial and may be used as freely as desired.

Cholera although infectious, spread by some hidden or diffusive power, is not a contagious disease. It is not conveyed by personal contact as is small-pox and some other diseases. It is important that this fact should be emphasized so there need be no hesitancy in caring for those afflicted with the disease.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Buckles were first made in 1830.

Dentists use eighteen hundred pounds of pure gold every year.

Thrashing machines were invented by Menzies, a Scotchman, in 1732.

The snare drum was brought into Europe by the Saracens, about 703.

A 110-ton gun can fire two shots a minute, each discharge costing \$1375.

The Davy safety lamp for miners was invented by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1815.

It is reported to have rained alligators during a recent severe rain-storm at Ottumwa, Iowa.

The exact physical centre of the United States is a gravestone in a cemetery, at Fort Riley, Kan.

The color of the shark's egg is black, of leathery texture, thin, tough and in form similar to a hand barrow.

Six hours a day is said to be obligatory upon the German Kaiser's children for study under the direction of tutors.

Altogether the streets of London are traversed to-day by something like 2300 omnibuses and 1100 tramway cars.

A New Hampshire cure for sore throat is to wear about the neck a stocking, in the toe of which a potato has been tied.

Probably the largest artificial stone in the world forms the basis of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.

A postage stamp of the original value of about sixteen cents was sold by auction in London recently for \$240. It was a Moldavian eighty-one paras postage stamp.

So well trained are a pair of horses owned by a farmer in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, that they pull a harrow regularly across a field, from morning until night, without a driver.

Chrysanthemums are a favorite dish in Japan, being steeped in water and served as a salad. During November and December bunches of these flowers, washed and carefully displayed, may be seen in the stores of the country.

The highest viaducts and bridges in the world are at St. Gattina, Tyrol, 460 feet high, 197 feet long, without piers; Garabit, France, 406 feet high, 1862 feet long, stone and iron; Du Vauir (proposed), France, 382 feet high, 1508 feet long, iron arch; Forth, 375 feet, steel.

A guest at Sir W. C. Brooke's lodge, in the Forest of Glentworth, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, recently performed the extraordinary feat of killing two deer with one shot from his rifle. The bullet struck the backbone of one stag and was deflected into the chest of another, both instantly falling dead.

Porcupines, which abound in the lumber woods of Northwestern Pennsylvania, are great pests around the camps. They are passionately fond of salt, and should the four sides of the camp shanty be salted from ground to roof these little animals would eat it down over the very heads of the inmates, and not leave a splinter of it to mark where it stood.

Although there are numerous varieties of the common sugar cane, only a few are widely cultivated, those which are retained all the characters and peculiarities of the parent plant. The chief variety cultivated is the Bourbon or Otaheite in the West Indies and Mauritius, and, under other names, in the East Indies and Polynesia.

By the way, isn't a circulating library a kind of "reading combiner?"

Steel Magnets That Wane.

Steel magnets lose their permanent magnetism at the boiling point of alcohol. Steel not only loses its magnetism, but becomes non-magnetic when heated to an orange color. Silvanus Thompson says that the sudden slapping on of the armature of a permanent magnet is liable to deteriorate the magnetism, and that the sudden detaching of the armature is of advantage to the magnet.—Boston Transcript.

Autumn is Come.

And with it aching bones, chilly feelings, racking coughs and catarrhal colds. All these symptoms come as nothing if you use Dr. Hoxie's Certain Croup Cure at the first appearance of them. The greatest of all remedies for serious congestive attacks. Sold by prominent druggists. (See Manufactured by A. P. Hoxie, Buffalo, N. Y.)

In a choir of sixteen little girls at St. James's Mission, New York, eight nationalities are said to be represented: Poles, Swedes, Danes, Bohemians, Hungarians, Germans, French and English.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hoxie's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it.

Scruvy and scrofulic affections, pimples, and blotches on the skin are caused by impure blood which Bessham's Pills cure.

Have you Rheumatism? Atkinson's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy will surely cure it. For sale by all first-class druggists.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism.

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver.

Impaired digestion, gout, biliousness, headache, SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood.

Scrofula, malaria, general weakness or debility. Guarantee—The contents of One Bottle, if not cured, Druggists will refund the price paid. At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. "Traveler's Guide to Health" free. Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

It surpasses all other remedies in the wonderful power which it possesses of curing

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Colds, Congestions, Inflammations, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, or any other Pain, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

Thirty to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Croup, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Headaches, Palpitation of the Heart, Chills and Fever.

To instantly stop.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops of water will prevent sickness or pain from change of air. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Price 50c. Per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands of testimonials.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Painful Stomach, Sick Headache, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops of water will prevent sickness or pain from change of air. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Price 50c. Per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, the calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals a custom made shoe costing from \$4 to \$8.

\$4 and \$5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. They equal the imported shoes costing from \$5 to \$12.

\$3.50 Walker Shoe, worn by law enforcement and all others who want a good best quality shoe, three soles, extension edge sole, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

\$2.50 Fine "Calf" Shoe, 25c. and \$2.00. A fine quality custom made shoe, will give more wear for the money than any other made.

These are made for service. The increasing sales show that we have found the shoe that the people want.

BOYS' \$2 and Youth's \$1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most comfortable and durable.

LADIES' \$3 Hand-sewed, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.50 are for the ladies. They are made of the best quality, comfortable and durable. The \$3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from \$4 to \$8. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this shoe.

CAUTION.—Beware of cheap substitutes sold on foot. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to punishment by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue, W. L. Douglas, Boston, Mass.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS'S SHOES.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

ORIGINATED IN 1810

THINK OF IT! ALMOST A CENTURY.

Every traveler, every family should keep it at hand, for the common life of life lies in comfort and ease. It is soothing, healing and penetrating. Once used, it is never forgotten. Sold everywhere. Price, 25c. per bottle. W. L. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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